

Forman, D.
Harris (Kau), P.
Helford, P.
Mason, R.
Perrin, R.
Rice, J.
Wellington, R.
Carter, R.
Gerr, R.
Hour, R.
Total, 22.

Against Annexation.
Bacon, D.
Butler, P.
Coffey, P.
McHenry, D.
McLaurin, D.
Mallory, D.
Walthall, D.
Total, 13.

READ TO THE SENATORS.
The President's Message Says Definitely That the Annexation of Hawaii is a Necessary Policy.

Washington, June 16.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock to-day. The Senate at once went into executive session and the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself were read.

As soon as the reading of the documents was completed, Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the message and treaty be made public, but Senator Gray objected, and the motion went over until to-morrow. Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication, as all the essential facts and an almost verbatim copy of the treaty had been published in the press of the country.

In a discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California Senator said:

"I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all Summer to prevent the ratification of the treaty which I consider a very bad proposition."

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between the people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the President, the predominance of the United States had been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States, and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. The message said:

At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the Government of Samoa, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States, because this Government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the especial care of this country, and that this Government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii. The annexation of the islands and making them a part of the United States is in accordance with the established policy of this country.

AFFIXING THE SIGNATURES.

How the Treaty of Annexation Was Signed Again After Four Years and Four Months.

Washington, June 16.—In the diplomatic room of the State Department, where four years and four months ago, in the closing hours of the Harrison Administration, the first Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed, only to be withdrawn from the Senate by Cleveland and thrown into a pigeon hole, the representatives of the United States and Hawaii signed a treaty of which, if ratified, the little island republic will become part of the territory of the United States.

Of the persons who stood in the room to-day three were present when the original treaty was signed, namely, Special Commissioner Lorin Thurston and Assistant Secretaries Adee and Cridder.

The treaty was signed early in the morning in order that it might be submitted to the Senate on the day of its signature. The document was practically completed at the close of office hours yesterday, and it was not 9 o'clock when the persons who were concerned in the treaty met at the State Department.

For the United States there were Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretaries Day, Adee and Girdler; Private Secretary Babcock and Assistant Private Secretary Gayne. On the Hawaiian side were Ministers Hatch, Lorin Thurston and W. A. Kinney, accredited as special commissioners to negotiate a treaty of annexation. Secretary Sherman alone represented the United States in the signature of the convention. The Hawaiian representatives had brought with them a gold pen in a plain holder, and at their request this was used for all of the signatures.

Secretary Sherman signed first the copy intended to be held here, while Mr. Hatch and his fellow commissioners signed the Hawaiian copy of the treaty. The treaties were then sealed by Assistant Secretary Cridder, the copies were handed to their respective custodians and the treaty was made as far as the Executive branch of the Government could effect it. There was a general exchange of congratulations between the parties to the ceremony, and after a photograph had been taken of the commissioners the ceremony was ended.

JAPAN ENTERS A PROTEST.

Minister Hoshi Takes the Ground that the Treaty Might Injuriously Affect His Country's Rights.

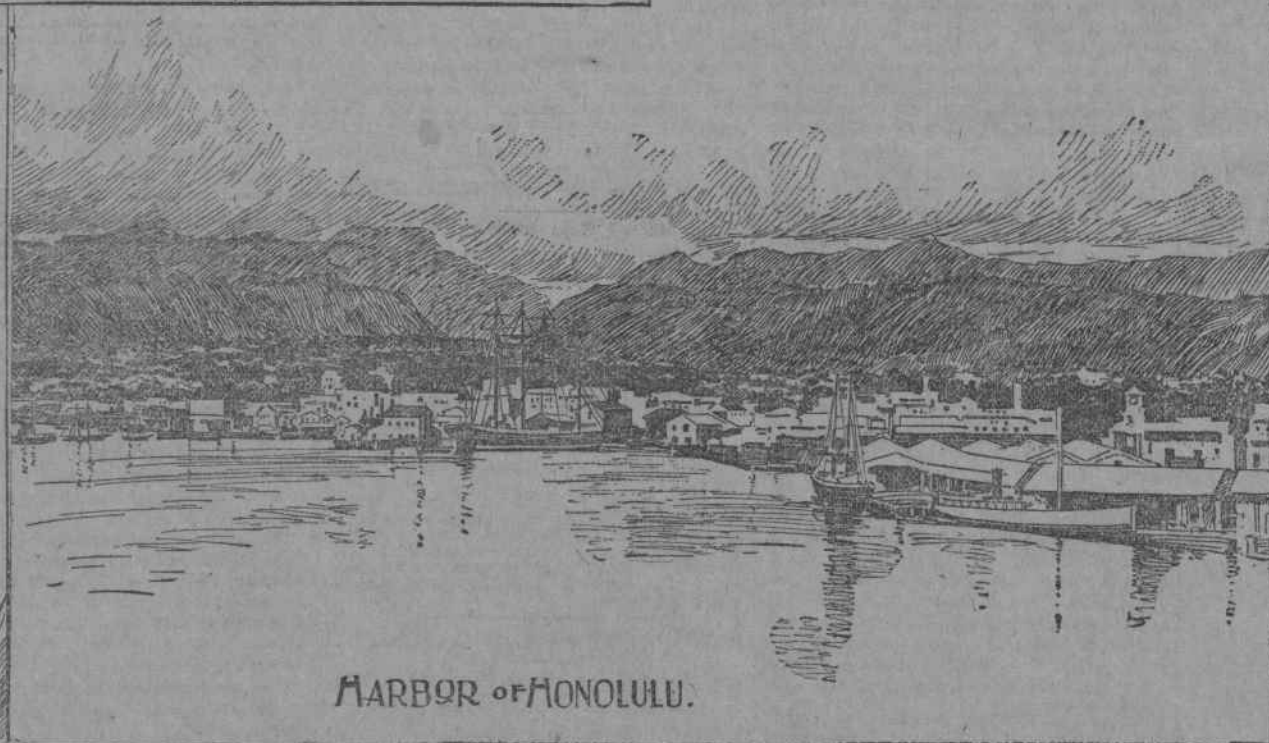
Washington, June 16.—Just before the Hawaiian treaty was signed the Secretary of State was presented with a formal protest by the Japanese Government through its legation here, against the consummation of the agreement. The protest is based on the apprehension that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advantages, will be affected injuriously by complete annexation.

At the Japanese Legation there appears to be no doubt that as soon as Japan is notified officially of the signing of the convention the Government of the United States will be informed that Japan expects and demands the recognition and all the rights and privileges which she now enjoys in Hawaii. It is also a Japanese contention that under the new treaty special legislation cannot be enacted to exclude their citizens, as has been done in China under the Chinese Exclusion act.

The Japanese treaty with Hawaii was made in 1871 and provides that natives or citizens of one country shall have the uninterrupted right to enter into, reside and trade in the other country, and also shall have the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of any other country under treaty stipulations with Japan. Under international law, the annexation of Hawaii



PRESIDENT DOLE OF HAWAII.



WHAT AMERICA WILL GAIN BY THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

No Trouble Possible, Says Ito.
Paris, June 16.—The Matin to-day publishes an interview with Marquis Ito, of Japan, who is now in this city, in which he says Japan never had any idea of entering into a conflict with the United States. The troubles between Japan and Hawaii, he added, are incidents which have been greatly exaggerated.

Miyagawa's Diplomatic Talk.
The Japanese Consul-General, Kunitomi Miyagawa, was asked for his views on the Hawaiian question yesterday. He said: "I am not empowered to speak for my Government on political or diplomatic questions. That expression belongs to the Minister at Washington. However, I can say that Japan has never had the least idea of annexing Hawaii, as has been asserted. Such a thing was never dreamed of, no matter what is alleged in the public prints. It was said some time ago that Americans had fear of England, and that they were afraid of the Japanese. There are there. Our commercial interests are not very great, being chiefly confined to

our exports. The principal articles are medicines, amounting to \$1,800 annually; beans and peas, \$8,000; cutlery, \$500; dried and other fish, \$3,500; mushrooms, \$1,700; salt, \$7,500; shell fish, \$13,000; hats and caps, \$4,500; soy, \$22,000; other provisions, \$4,000; cotton goods, \$28,400; silk manufactures, \$11,500; clothing of various kinds, \$6,000; coal, \$4,500; plants and trees, \$75; bamboo, \$12; floor mats, \$1,200; umbrellas, \$600; porcelain and earthenware, \$2,500; total exports from Japan to Hawaii, \$250,100; foreign exports from Japan to the islands only \$400. Total imports from Hawaii to Japan, chiefly of coffee and white sugar, \$5,000.

"So you see," said the Consul, "just how much we are interested commercially in Hawaii. It should be borne in mind," added the Consul-General, with a smile, "that all the Japanese in Hawaii are in the employ of Americans—the syndicates in the sugar business. It does seem to you nonsense to say that if America does not annex Hawaii to the United States our Government will annex it to Japan. It is ridiculous to consider such a proposition. We do not want the Hawaiian Islands."

FIGHT OVER HAWAII'S SUGAR.
The Trust Strongly Objects to the Free Import of Its Annual Output of 200,000 Tons.
The staple article of production of the Hawaiian Islands is sugar. The greater

portion of this commodity is imported into the United States, being admitted free of duty under the reciprocity treaty now in force between the United States and the islands. During the past four seasons the production of sugar has increased in a marked degree. During the season of 1893-4 the production was 26,080 tons; 1894-5, 131,008 tons; 1895-6, 201,332 tons, and 1896-7, 200,000 tons.

Practically all this sugar was purchased by the Sugar Trust under an agreement with the sugar planters by which they agreed to sell their entire product to the Trust. As no duty was paid on its importation, the Trust agreed to pay the planters from 4 to 4 1/2 a cent per pound less than the price of raw sugar on the market upon which the duty had been paid. The sugar thus purchased by the Trust was mainly refined in the Spreckels refinery, in San Francisco. The planters have refused to renew their

contract with the Sugar Trust unless the Trust agrees to pay them the full market price prevailing in this country. The Trust has thus far refused to accept these terms, and the present crop will come into the market and be handled by independent brokers.

This condition of affairs has not pleased the sugar magnates. John E. Seearles, treasurer of the Sugar Trust, recently went to the Pacific coast to make some sort of a deal by which the Hawaiian planters could be walled into line. His mission was not successful, and he turned his attention to the beet-sugar industry. This, it is claimed, was done for the purpose of establishing a resolute union which to oppose the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii on the ground that to bring in Hawaiian sugar free of duty would work an injury to the beet sugar growers.

Spreckels Makes a Fight.
In the last annual report of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, controlled by Spreckels, the opposition of the Sugar Trust to the reciprocity treaty is referred to as follows:

The agitation in Washington, instigated by the Sugar Trust, against the ratification of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, has doubtless attracted the attention of the stockholders of the company.

The fact that the contracts between the Sugar Trust and the Hawaiian planters expire with the present crop, added to the fact that the planters have refused to again contract with the Sugar Trust, and that monopoly fearing the competition of independent culture on the Pacific Coast operating with Hawaiian sugar,

business was very unimportant with Hawaii. J. D. Probst & Co. stated that in their opinion the annexation of Hawaii would not increase local trade with the islands.

MONTH'S PAY FOR A DRINK.
West Point Private Samples His Colonel's Bourbon Surprisingly and is Fined \$25.
Private Douglas B. Starr, of the Army Service Detachment stationed at West Point, will forfeit \$25 to Uncle Sam for surreptitiously drinking twenty-year-old Bourbon whiskey belonging to Commandant Mills.

Starr was given the option of being tried by a garrison court martial or of appearing before the summary court of judgment, which is always in session for trivial infractions of military discipline. He selected the latter because Colonel Mills would provide, thinking the Colonel would let him off easy.

"A month's pay," that is all, Refr.," was the sentence and Starr now wishes he had selected a garrison court, since he would then have escaped with a \$5 fine.

H. F. Leupp a Cadet.
As a result of the examination for appointment as a cadet in West Point, by Congressman William L. Ward, H. F. Leupp has secured the prize.

IF NOT LOW, THEN MAYOR STRONG.
That Is the Course a Faction of the Citizens' Union Recommends.
LABOR AGAINST THE MAYOR
Leaders Express Themselves Almost Unanimously as Antagonistic to Him.
UNION DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

While Dissension Continues the "Uneasy Boss" is Pleased and Dreams of Strong's Nomination.

Seth Low will not stand for the nomination of the Citizens' Union alone, and in the event of his withdrawal there is a very emphatic element in the organization in favor of the renomination of Mayor Strong. Though the Mayor no later than yesterday reiterated his determination that under no circumstances would he be induced to accept the nomination for the headship of the Greater New York, men who are near him aver that there are circumstances which would make the Mayor change his mind.

NEW YORK'S ISLAND TRADE.
Very Little Direct Commerce Carried on Between This City and the Hawaiian Group.

New York importing houses were inclined to treat the annexation of Hawaii as of little importance from a commercial point of view. Very little trade is carried on directly between this port and Hawaii, and firms here are therefore little interested in the matter. One of the principal houses here having trade there is W. H. Crossman & Brother, of Nos. 77 and 79 Broad street. W. H. Crossman said yesterday:

"The annexation of Hawaii will undoubtedly increase the trade with this country. Under the present reciprocity treaty American goods are admitted there at a lower rate of duty than from other countries. This has increased the trade with this country, but there is still a strong leaning toward the English, German and French houses. I believe that the United States can absorb all of the trade with Hawaii if it becomes a part of the Union."

At the offices of W. H. Grace & Co. and Platt, Eddy & Co., two of the large importing houses, it was stated that their

his withdrawal, he will endorse the candidacy of Mr. Strong. The Republicans, too, will talk Strong, and make the boom of one of abundant vitality, but just as a rise to gain time until they can make their own name will have no place. As a politician explained yesterday, the Mayor's name will be used as a "stand off," until the machine can perfect its work. Mr. Platt knows well enough that the labor vote almost to a man is against Mr. Strong, along with other forces equally as potent, and that his name could only be used in a utilitarian way.

Low's Election "Desired."
Only eleven members of the twenty-five in the Citizens' Executive Committee were present last night, and the question of candidacy was the foremost in discussion. One of the first matters given attention was the wording of the petitions circulated for Mr. Low's candidacy. The 220 old slips were issued on Tuesday night that "We, the undersigned, approve of a nomination, but far-seeing members discovered that even a million names appended would not be binding enough to convince Mr. Low that there was a general call for his candidacy, so the statement was thus amended:

"The undersigned voters of the City of New York desire the nomination and election of the Hon. Seth Low as Mayor."

A number of prominent labor men were seen yesterday regarding the possibility of Mr. Strong being renominated. Their views, as expressed on the subject, are as follows:

George D. Galland, delegate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters—Anybody but Mayor Strong. He is absolutely nothing but a big-headed. Any man who had any individuality of his own would be preferable. We have had enough of reformers and a reform Administration.

J. Smith, delegate of the Operative Plasterers—No Mayor Strong for me. I say many things will and ought to cure the day. Mayor Strong would not stand the ghost of a show of reelection. He proved an absolute snore as Mayor.

H. Horn, delegate of the United Brotherhood of Stairbuilders—Any one would be better than Mayor Strong. Organized labor, I believe, would not give him a single vote. My belief is that Andrew B. Green should be the first Mayor of the Greater New York. He originated the idea of a Greater New York and is a man of ability and individuality.

Thomas Heale, delegate of the House-smiths' Union—In my opinion Judge Dugro would be about the best man to nominate for Mayor, and Mr. Strong the very worst. Mr. Strong may be a very nice old man to meet socially, but he proved a nonentity as a Mayor, and was only a tool of the Republican party. I don't believe he would pull any votes if he ran again.

J. McCormick, delegate of the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers—I certainly would not vote for Mayor Strong, and I would be surprised to find any labor men would be in favor of his nomination.

M. J. Leavitt, delegate of the Sheet and Plate Glass Glaziers' Union—I would be very much opposed to the re-nomination of Mayor Strong, and I think every other member of a trades union would feel the same way. Mr. Strong has never done anything for organized labor, and probably never will.

P. Hennessy, delegate of the United Order of Carpenters and Joiners—I would be very much opposed to the renomination of Mayor Strong. I speak only for myself, but I expect that workmen generally would be against his renomination.

Peter Gibbons, delegate of the Hod Carriers' Union—I don't believe either Seth Low or Mayor Strong would be good candidates. I would not vote for either of them.

B. Westenberg, delegate of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union—Seth Low would be an objectionable candidate to organized labor, but Mayor Strong would be still more objectionable. I cannot see any excuse for his original election as Mayor. You might as well have put a broomstick up.

George F. Giffert, secretary of the Board of Walking Delegates—The idea of renominating Mr. Strong for Mayor is simply amusing. I don't think there could be a more unpopular candidate. I am a Tammany man, but if I were a Republican or a mugwump I would not vote for Mr. Strong.

CHARGES AGAINST M'CORD.

Senate Committee Questioning Selection of McKinley's Appointee.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The Senate in executive session to-day recommitted the nomination of Myron H. McCord to be Governor of Arizona Territory to the Committee on Territories and instructed the committee to send for persons and papers to investigate further charges which had been made against the appointee.

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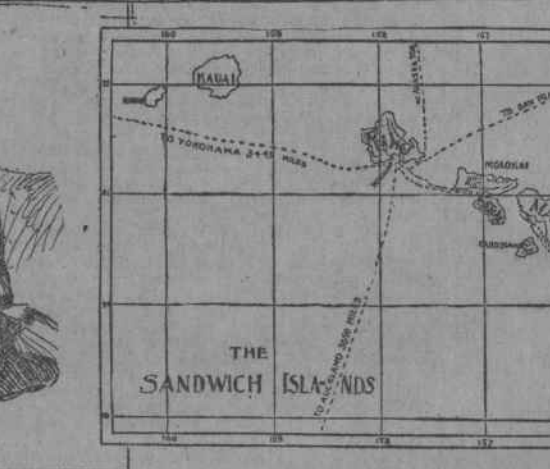
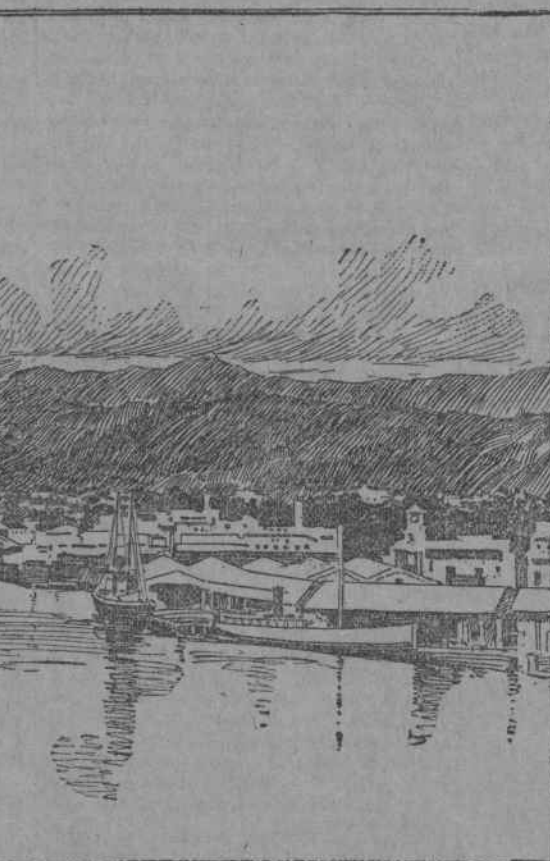
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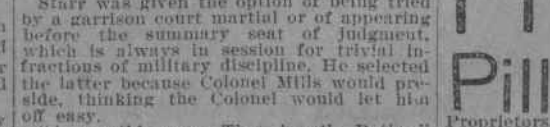
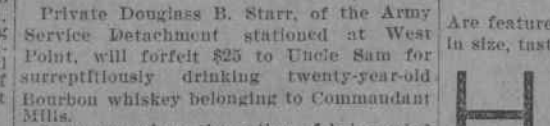
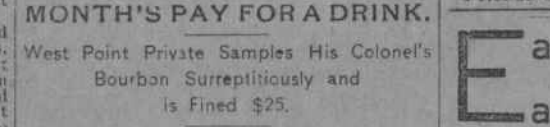
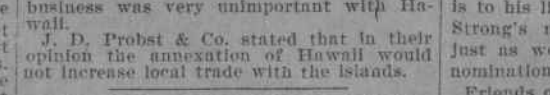
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THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.